

REMARKS

Claims 1-8, 15, and 16 have been examined. Claims 1, 2, 4-8, 15, and 16 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, claims 2 and 6 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, and claims 1-8, 15, and 16 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

I. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph

Claims 1, 2, 4-8, 15, and 16 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, for allegedly being indefinite. Applicants submit that the amendments to the claims overcome the rejection.

II. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph

Claims 2 and 6 have rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification allegedly does not support various claimed features. Applicants submit that the amendments to the claims overcome the rejection.

III. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over U.S. Patent No. 4,755,752 to Fitzpatrick (“Fitzpatrick”) and WO 9827570 to Iguchi et al. (“Iguchi”)

Claims 1, 7, and 8 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fitzpatrick in view of Iguchi. Applicants submit that the claims are patentable over the references.

A. Claim 1

For example, in claim 1, phosphor material is inspected prior to a drying process to determine whether an amount of the phosphor material in a cell is suitable, excessive, or small. Furthermore, the determination is performed in accordance with a relationship between various conditions of the phosphor material in the cell after a drying process and various patterns of the

phosphor material obtained from visible light reflected from the phosphor material in the cell before the drying process.

On the other hand, Fitzpatrick discloses a method of inspecting an electroluminescent panel by radiating light onto a substrate and capturing reflected light to detect flaws. However, the electroluminescent panel does not use phosphor material. Thus, the disclosed method does inspect phosphor material and does not utilize a relationship between various conditions of a phosphor material in the cell after a drying process and various patterns of the phosphor material, which are obtained from visible light reflected from the phosphor material before the drying process.

Also, Iguchi discloses a method of applying a phosphor material paste to a surface of a plasma display panel. However, the reference does not describe any details about an inspection process of the paste. Thus, the reference does not cure the deficient teachings of Fitzpatrick with respect to the claimed features above.

Accordingly, claim 1 is patentable over Fitzpatrick and Iguchi.

B. Claims 7 and 8

Since claims 7 and 8 depend upon claim 1, Applicants submit that they are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency.

IV. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Iguchi, Korean Application No. 1999-85889 (“KR ‘889”), and Fitzpatrick

Claims 1 and 5-8 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iguchi, KR ‘889, and Fitzpatrick. Applicants submit that the claims are patentable over the references.

A. Claim 1

As noted above, the claimed method inspects a phosphor material prior to a drying process to determine whether an amount of the phosphor material in a cell is suitable, excessive, or small. Also, the determination is performed in accordance with a relationship between various conditions of the phosphor material in the cell after a drying process and various patterns of the phosphor material obtained from visible light reflected from the phosphor material in the cell before the drying process.

Fitzpatrick and Iguchi do not suggest the claimed features for at least the reasons presented above. Also, KR '889 does not cure the deficient teachings of Fitzpatrick and Iguchi.

For instance, KR '889 discloses a method of inspecting phosphor materials that are applied to a plasma display panel. However, the reference does not disclose or teach that the applied phosphor materials are inspected prior to a drying process of the materials.

Accordingly, Applicants submit that claim 1 is patentable over the references.

B. Claims 5-8

Since claims 5-8 depend upon claim 1, Applicants submit that they are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency.

V. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Iguchi, KR '889, and U.S. Patent No. 6,797,975 to Nishiyama et al. ("Nishiyama")

Claims 1, 2, 4-8, 15, and 16 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iguchi, KR '889, and Nishiyama.

A. Claim 1

As noted above, in claim 1, a determination is performed in accordance with a relationship between various conditions of the phosphor material in the cell after a drying

process and various patterns of the phosphor material obtained from visible light reflected from the phosphor material in the cell before the drying process.

Iguchi and KR ‘889 do not suggest the claimed features for at least the reasons presented above. Also, Nishiyama does not suggest the claimed features. For example, the reference discloses a method of inspecting pattern defects in a plasma display panel. However, the reference fails to suggest inspecting applied phosphor material and inspecting such material prior to a drying process, as claimed.

Accordingly, Applicants submit that claim 1 is patentable over Iguchi, KR ‘889, and Nishiyama.

B. Claims 2 and 4-8

Since claims 2 and 4-8 depend upon claim 1, Applicants submit that they are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency.

C. Claims 15 and 16

Since claims 15 and 16 contain features that are similar to the features discussed above in conjunction with claim 1, Applicants submit that they are patentable for at least similar reasons.

VI. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Iguchi, KR ‘889, Nishiyama, U.S. Patent No. 5,998,085 to Isberg et al. (“Isberg”) and U.S. Patent Publ. No. 2002/0063527 to Hayashi et al. (“Hayashi”)

Claims 3, 4, 15, and 16 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iguchi, KR ‘889, and Nishiyama (as applied to claim 2 above) and further in view of Isberg and Hayashi.

A. Claims 3 and 4

Since claims 3 and 4 depend upon claim 1, and since Isberg and Hayashi do not cure the deficient teachings of Iguchi, KR '889, and Nishiyama with respect to claim 1, Applicants submit that claims 3 and 4 are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency.

B. Claims 15 and 16

Since claims 15 and 16 contain features that are similar to the features discussed above in conjunction with claim 1, and since Isberg and Hayashi do not cure the deficient teachings of Iguchi, KR '889, and Nishiyama with respect to claim 1, Applicants submit that claims 15 and 16 are patentable at least for reasons that are similar to the reasons discussed above.

VII. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Iguchi

Claims 1, 5, 7, and 8 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iguchi.

A. Claim 1

Since Iguchi does not suggest all of the features of claim 1 for at least the reasons presented above, Applicants submit that claim 1 is patentable over the reference.

B. Claims 5, 7, and 8

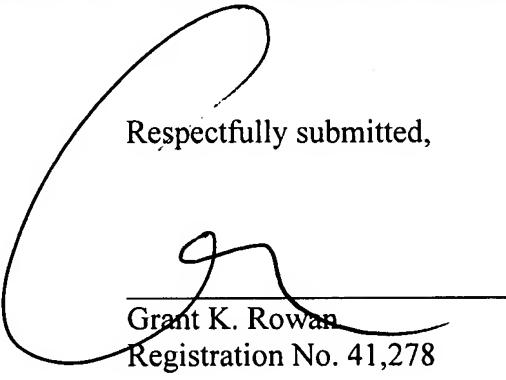
Since claims 5, 7, and 8 depend upon claim 1, Applicants submit that they are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency.

VIII. Conclusion

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

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